

formed by many of the correspondents in Paris that President Wilson has not conceived the idea of a combination of the President, therefore, was anxious to see Premier Lloyd George.

The London papers, manifestly realizing the delicate situation which has suddenly arisen, treat it today with reserve. President Wilson undoubtedly must have British support as his attitude and that of Premier Clemenceau are diametrically opposed. The President fighting the old system for alliances for the maintenance of a balance of power, upon which Premier Clemenceau is depending for the prosecution of the security of France against a possible renewal of German aggression.

President Wilson's conquest of public opinion in England has been so pronounced that the suggestion finds expression here that Clemenceau may be actuated to a certain degree by fear of an Anglo-American combination which would change the attitude of Premier Clemenceau apparently are not yet justified.

PRESIDENT THANKS KING FROM DOVER

Grateful for Hospitality Shown Him in England.

DOVER, England, Dec. 31.—President Wilson and the party sailed from Dover for Calais at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The President's train reached the station at 11:30 o'clock and little time was lost in boarding the steamship Brighton, which set out almost immediately on the cross Channel trip.

The morning was cold and raw, with a heavy east wind whipping the Channel into whitecaps, indicating that the crossing was likely to be a rough one. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions, however, President and Mrs. Wilson remained on the bridge of the Brighton until the steamship left the pier. They smiled and waved farewell to those on shore, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

On their arrival on the platform of the station when the train reached here from London, a guard of honor consisting of a company of Royal Fusiliers and bluejackets from the Dover patrol was lined up to greet the party. The President was received by Commander Boyle, secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Admiral Keyes being indisposed and unable to attend in person. Others in the guard of honor were Rear Admiral Cecil F. Dampier, Major-General J. Colin Mackenzie and the Marquess of Camden. They accompanied the President's party to the pier, where President Wilson shook hands all around and expressed his appreciation for the arrangements made for his reception.

As the Brighton passed out of the harbor her naval escort took positions on either side, accompanied her to mid-Channel, where French destroyers took over the task.

As the President was leaving England he telegraphed King George a message expressing his appreciation for the entertainment in this country and wishing the English people a happy New Year.

The President returns to France, members of the party indicate, feeling that great progress has been made toward the achievement of his peace ideals.

On the trip to Dover Premier Clemenceau's speech was discussed among the Americans. No expression, however, was forthcoming to give any clue as to President Wilson's feeling regarding it.

POINCARÉ EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO U. S.

Expects Harmony at the Peace Conference.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Dec. 31.—President Poincaré today sent the following message to the people of the United States:

"I thank the Associated Press for giving me the occasion of sending one of my most sincere greetings to the people of the United States, a token of my admiration.

"France is very grateful to the American people for the great part they have taken in the struggle for right and freedom in the victories obtained by the Allied armies.

"I have several times visited the American troops. I have seen them, especially when they were fighting on Verdun. I have observed their splendid bearing, their courage, their high spirits and their smiling contentment of danger.

"I have seen them also in the towns or villages where they had their cantonments. They were much beloved there by the inhabitants. I recalled, for instance, that in Nancy the people were deeply touched by the solicitude the American soldiers showed to the children.

"Thus, not only between our armies, but also between the American troops and French citizens, have been formed most intimate relations and ties which will remain indissoluble, even after the war.

"Both our nations had already been brought together by the remembrance of your war for independence—by the similitude of our political and public institutions, by our democratic traditions, and by natural sympathies and by affinities of mind and spirit.

"But now we know each other still better. We have lived together; we have defended together the same sacred cause; we have saved mankind.

"We are now to make use of this friendship for nothing, in full accord with England and Italy and the other nations which fought at our side, just and lasting peace which shall repair injury and spoliation and prevent any offensive return on the part of the powers of conquest and domination.

"I am convinced the unity of feeling will be complete and continuous between the United States and France during a conference which shortly will be held here in order to establish the conditions of peace."

FOCH SENDS 1919 GREETING.

French Commander Again Lauds Bravery of U. S. Troops.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Dec. 31.—Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the French forces, today gave the correspondent of the following New Year's greetings to the people of the United States:

"On the morning of the struggles in which the United States army has taken so glorious a part and in which it has shown magnificent qualities of valor and skill, I am particularly happy to send to the American people my cordial greetings and wishes for their prosperity."

WILSON IS PAID BY PROXY.

First Presidential Salary Check Indorsed by an Agent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Wilson today had his first pay day outside the limits of the United States and the Treasury warrant for \$12,500, drawn to his credit, probably was the first pay check ever indorsed by any one other than the Chief Executive.

PARIS CONTRASTS TWO PEACE TALKS

Americans Think Wilson Answered Clemenceau at Manchester.

SOCIALISTS RAKE "TIGER"

His Stand for "Balance of Power" Strongly Disapproved by Deputies.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The declaration made by President Wilson in his speech at Manchester Monday against the balance of power among the nations is regarded in high American quarters here as a direct rejoinder to the speech of Premier Clemenceau in the Chamber of Deputies in which he declared his support of the "balance of power" idea and his purpose to make it his guiding thought in the peace negotiations.

Whether it was intended to be so it is not known, but the President's speech, coming within twenty-four hours after the speech of the Premier, has led to a contrast between the two declarations as sharply defining two opposing viewpoints on the subject of balance of power among the nations.

The textual copy of the Premier's speech on Sunday night is now available and gives the following reference on this subject:

"There is an old system which appears condemned to-day and to which I do not fear to say that I remain faithful at this moment. Countries have organized the defence of their frontiers with the necessary elements and the balance of power."

Socialists Wrathful. Great disorder broke out in the Chamber at that point, and Pierre Frison, a socialist, exclaimed: "This is the system which has gone into bankruptcy."

Premier Clemenceau continued, saying: "This system appears to be condemned by some very high authorities. Nevertheless, I will remark that if such a system is to be maintained, it is in America, England, France and Italy that we have to look for it."

The Premier was interrupted here by applause and disorder in the Chamber, but he resumed his speech.

"There is in this system of alliances which I do not renounce, I say it most distinctly, my guiding thought at this moment, if your body permits me to go there, and I believe that nothing should separate after the war the four great powers that the war has united. Entente I will make all sacrifices."

What President Said. The statement of the French Premier is looked upon as foreign to the statement made a few hours later at Manchester by President Wilson, when the President said:

"If the future had nothing for us but a right pose by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest because we would join no combination of power which is not a combination of all of us."

The French papers have refrained from discussing the difference of the viewpoints resulting from M. Clemenceau's speech, except the socialist organs, which would take no interest because we would join no combination of power which is not a combination of all of us."

As to Clemenceau—he repudiates with tranquility the Wilsonian conceptions. To-morrow it will be necessary to arm against the French of the League of Nations and to force alliances against this Powers. To the society of nations there is not even a discreet bow."

Mr. J. H. P. Four, a French Foreign Secretary, who has just reached Paris from London, had a long conference today with Col. E. M. House. The talk was a sequel to the discussions which President Wilson had in England with Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Balfour and had to do with the taking up of practical details of the peace conference.

"WATERLOO" BALL REPEATED.

Historic Event in Brussels Imitated by British.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The historic ball in Brussels by the Duchess of Richmond prior to the battle of Waterloo was repeated last night as a New Year's celebration by Gen. Sir David Watson and the officers of the Fourth Canadian Division, who gave a ball in the ancient Hotel de Ville.

The Queen of the Belgians was present amid the glittering array of uniforms and of beautiful Belgian women, late reprinted. Here on the same spot and at the same hour of the day Wellington received news that Napoleon had captured Charleroi. This reached him while the dance was in progress in the same ballroom. Wellington at once instructed his officers to leave the ball in order to avoid giving alarm and he personally assumed an appearance of gaiety.

Before the rising sun had dimmed the ballroom, the British Brigade was marching out to the great battle through the same streets that last night were thronged with the peace-loving soldiers of the world. The celebration cards bore the words: "To dance in the glorious year of peace."

FAVORS OPEN DIPLOMACY.

Paris Editor Says Peoples Are Entitled to Know.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Dec. 31.—Stienne Salomon, director of the Journal des Debats and vice-president of the Society of Paris Journalists, has given the following concerning the practical application of open diplomacy to the peace congress to the Associated Press:

"The war which is ending is a war of the peoples, the peace will be and it should be a peace of the peoples. Things must be public in the sense at least that the public ought to know on what basis they repose and to what combinations they are attached."

"There is no question of publishing reports of the sittings of the congress as is done in the case of legislative sittings, or of divulging the conversations between the plenipotentiaries. But each plenipotentiary ought to have the right to make public what he has communicated in writing or verbally to the congress."

RAIL ADVERTISING IN PAPERS.

McAdoo Authorizes Renewal of Contracts for Year 1919.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Director-General McAdoo issued an order to-day authorizing the renewal for the year 1919 of contracts between the railroads and newspapers for the exchange of intrastate railroad transportation for advertising. Under the form of contract newspapers cannot charge for the railroad advertising more than their usual commercial rates and the railroads must compute the value of transportation on the basis of the normal tariff for one way tickets.

POLAND PREPARES FOR REDS' ATTACKS

Bolsheviks and Ruthenians Are Advancing Despite Vigorous Defence.

PADEREWSKI IN WARSAW

Forty-seven Killed When Troops and Revolutionists Clash in Streets.

By the Associated Press. WARSAW, Dec. 29 (delayed).—Poland is preparing for a military campaign along the entire Russian frontier. The Bolsheviks will be opposed on the north and east and the Ruthenians of the Ukraine on the southeast. The Bolsheviks have forced the Poles to take up arms by the advance of Polish territory. The Poles and the Ruthenians have been at odds since the Russian attempt to take Lemberg in November.

The Bolsheviks are advancing as the German army of Gen. Hoffman retreats. The Germans, according to reports reaching here, freely permit the Bolsheviks to advance while looking the efforts of the Poles to check the Bolsheviks. The Germans are scheduled to evacuate Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, on January 4, but the Poles await permission from Marshal Foch before entering the city prior to the German evacuation.

The Bolsheviks are advancing rapidly toward Vilna and are favored by mild weather. Their advance guards are said to be orderly, well clothed and well armed. They have committed no depredations except where they met with resistance. At Pskov, where the Bolsheviks were opposed, they carried out merciless massacres. The Bolsheviks, it is reported, also are sending troops to occupy the Baltic ports of Libau and Riga as soon as the Germans evacuate them.

Regarding the situation in Posen (German Poland), Gen. Plaudski, the Polish military leader, indicated to the correspondent that he would follow out there a firm policy of suppressing any German aggression against the Poles.

Ruthenians and Poles Fight. Fighting between the Ruthenians and the Poles is reported taking place at several points, especially at Jawarunna, Galicia, where 200 Ruthenians are said to have been killed. The spirit of the good, and they are equipped with supplies taken from Austrian military depots. However, the Ruthenians have occupied Lutsk, Sokol and Cosel and seem bent on taking Lemberg before the peace congress meets.

Forty-seven persons have been killed in the streets of Warsaw in consequence of numerous clashes which occurred between troops and revolutionists. The city is at high tension over the shooting today and yesterday by the troops of the Polish army and the revolutionists. Demonstrations in favor of the liberation of several interned Bolsheviks.

This is the first time that such drastic measures have been taken here. A state of virtual martial law exists with the soldiers of the newly formed national army and the municipal guard patrolling the streets. Cavalry and light artillery are active and the artillery has been holding target practice in the outskirts of Warsaw, the booming of which is intended as a warning to revolutionists who are active and are intending to seize the Government.

Paderewski Reaches Warsaw. The arrival from Posen of Ignace Paderewski, who has been proposed as President of the republic, has served to strengthen the hands of the authorities, who are now passing through anxious days and nights.

It is extraordinary how unspectacular are the street fights. In one instance soldiers who refused to salute the red flag when posted by the crowd opened fire, but the rioters were unharmed and the newly forming unit was killed or injured. Despite intermittent outbreaks the customary life is going on and the theatre and concert life is normal.

Sympathizers with the Bolsheviks moved to the Hotel Bristol in Warsaw today and demanded the release of six Bolshevik agents. Polish troops fired into the crowd after several soldiers had been wounded by the mob and five persons were killed and a number of others wounded.

The crowd, which numbered more than 1,000, paraded through the streets, waving red banners and crying "Down with Plaudski! Down with the congress!"

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Berlin Professes Alarm Over Coal Mine Disturbances in Upper Silesia.

POLES SEIZE POSEN: GERMANS ARE SHOT

Violent Fighting Precedes Capture of City.

DARLE, Dec. 31.—The Poles are masters of Posen (German Poland) according to the forecasts of Berlin. They have disarmed German officers and soldiers, some of whom, the paper adds, were shot after being tried by court-martial. Violent fighting has taken place in the streets between German and Polish soldiers.

The Poles are in control of the central post office and the telegraph office and have cut communication with Germany. The German authorities in the province urgently demand that troops be sent to the aid.

The local Soldiers' and Workmen's Council of Wroclaw east of Posen, and Zluzawa have officially proclaimed their annexation to Poland.

The town of Gnesen, thirty miles northwest of Posen, is in the hands of the Poles, according to reports reaching here to-day.

Meanwhile Berlin professes to be much alarmed over the news of systematic strikes among the coal miners of upper Silesia, where the Bolshevik propaganda is said to have had some effect already, closing down the principal mines. The situation in Westphalia, where the coal miners also are out, is threatening. Conditions are declared to be grave and within a fortnight, it is said, Berlin will be obliged to take strong measures. It is a question how the troops stand and whether strong measures will be supported.

Immediate military occupation of Berlin by the Allies, it is asserted by many German newspapers, is the only remedy for what the Chennin Volksstimme terms Germany's dreadful predicament.

The Red Flag of Berlin, the newspaper organ of the Spartacus group, has demanded that the German government demand the withdrawal of the Allies from the country.

Telegrams are invented. For example, the Red Flag invents a telegram which purports to have been signed by Ebert as president of the republic. It demands that the Allies withdraw from the country.

If Ebert declares he never dispatched such a telegram, the Red Flag will demand that he declare the name of the man who used his name. This Ebert cannot do, because the whole telegram is an invention on the part of the Red Flag. Nevertheless, the intended result has been attained, for the Spartacus following now believes in the suit of Ebert.

The same idea of military intervention by the Allies is entertained, apparently by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is reported to have telegraphed to certain magnates in the industrial world that he would support such an occupation.

New Cabinet Supports Ebert. Meanwhile dispatches from The Hague state that after seven hours of deliberation the Independent Socialists have retired from both the German and the Prussian governments. The new cabinet consists of Majority Socialists exclusively, supporters of Frederick Ebert. Although this settles the crisis for the moment, the position of the new cabinet is most precarious.

A telegram from a Berlin news agency quotes some of the newspapers there as saying the Government has been notified that in the event of any attempt to form a Government of Independent Socialists the entire existing organization of the executive offices of the old state and also the whole of the railway administration will cease work immediately. It is recognized that the result of this action would be instant and complete paralysis of the country, the starvation of the big cities and towns and the collapse of all pretense of order.

"German Reputation in Peril." More than \$20,000,000 worth of lost seized in the Government buildings by the officials of the new German regime causes the Voessische Zeitung to make the somewhat belated discovery that the world soon will be thinking the last vestige of honesty has departed from the German people. It says:

"The naval division, which had been intrusted with the duty of guarding the imperial palace in Berlin, distinguished itself not exactly by its patriotism or bravery but by its scandalous thievery. Really, in view of what is happening nowadays upon all sides, we almost are inclined to think that German honesty has disappeared altogether."

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FRENCH FORCE AIDS ADVANCE ON KIEV

Volunteer Army is Going Through Bessarabia.

By the Associated Press. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—A volunteer army and a French force are advancing from Rumania, through Bessarabia toward Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, according to a report from Odessa received here.

The advancing forces, the report says, aim at gaining control of the railroad between Kiev and Odessa from the Russian Separatist forces in the Ukraine.

A French force under Gen. Berthelot has been in Rumania for more than a month and aided the Rumanians in forcing the Germans to retire from the country.

Odessa was the scene of fighting between the French and volunteer Russian forces on one side and the Ukrainian Separatists on the other on December 18. The fighting resulted in the withdrawal of the Separatist forces.

Kiev for several weeks has been in control of the Ukrainian Separatists, who are headed by one Petlura.

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BAKER SENDS 1919 GREETING TO ARMY

Says Year "Will Show What United States Is."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Baker has sent the following New Year's greeting to the men of the army, to be read at all camps and cantonments at home and overseas to-morrow:

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